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PRICE 3 CENTS.

IRISHMEN

Listen to the Word of Honorable
Patriotism!

IRISH CAPITALIST INFAMY.

The Cause, Held Dear by the Heart of
the Irish Teller, Used as a Mask by
Men of his Own Race to Deceive Him—
The Irish "Home Ruler" and the
Irish-American Politicians and Capital-
ists Have Become British Lackeys by
Becoming the Apostles of the
British System of Capitalist Ex-
ploitation.

To our Irish Fellow Wage Slaves:—
Before their subjugation to the British
Crown, the Irish people were free—
more truly free, indeed, than any other
people were at that time or have ever
been since—because the land, which
then was the only important factor of
production, had not been appropriated
by individuals, but had remained in
each tribe the collective property of all.
True, each clan had a chief, elected
mainly for war purposes; but this chief
was in no sense a "master"; he could
not deprive his fellow men of the right
to live by their labor, exerted upon the
common inheritance; nor could he ap-
propriate himself, by rent charges, by
tax levies, or by the imposition of un-
paid or ill-paid services, any portion of
other men's industry. Every member
of the clan was, therefore, economically
independent, and protected by the whole
clan in the possession of his home and
in the fruits of his personal exertions.

In other words, the tribe was consti-
tuted on a principle substantially so-
cialistic, inasmuch as labor was per-
formed collectively, and no Irishman
was dependent upon any other human
being for the opportunity to work and
live. At the purely agricultural stage
then reached by mankind, and with the
primitive tools then in use—necessitating
singleness of effort on the part of
each individual instead of the collective
labor now required by powerful machin-
ery—the application of this principle
was naturally limited to the land. But,
under the existing conditions, this was
quite sufficient to insure economic equal-
ity and personal freedom; for nothing
could have been gained by turning into
common property such simple tools and
implements as each worker could then
make for himself or procure from an ar-
tisan in exchange for agricultural pro-
duce of "equal value" (that is, of "equal
cost in human labor"). Of course, in
the advanced state of industry brought
about centuries later by the progress of
invention, the collective ownership of
land should have been supplemented
with the collective ownership of ma-
chinery.

This being the character of Ireland's
economic institutions in the days of
her political independence, the first act
of her conquerors was to abolish those
institutions. They might, in imitation
of the Romans, have allowed the van-
quished to retain their domestic ar-
rangements and been content to levy a
collective tribute upon each tribe. But
they preferred another mode of domi-
nation, in accord with their own feudal
system. And for good reasons. The
subjection of Ireland would have been
of little real advantage to her British
masters, if her people had continued in
the enjoyment of their economic rights,
even though taxed to some extent for
the support of an alien king. The men
of blood and iron who subjected her
were not bent upon conquest for the
mere sake of glory or for a paltry tri-
bute, which a spirited nation, as yet
untouched by the degrading influence
of economic slavery, might frequently
have refused to pay. They were highly
practical. They realized that political
power is a wasted force unless it be
used to secure substantial benefits.
Without these, indeed, any title, ever
so pompous, is but an empty name and
usually confers more ridicule than dig-
nity upon the person that parades it.
The so-called sovereignty of the penin-
sular American citizen, for instance,
thanks to the foolish use he makes of
it, has become an object of mockery,
both to the capitalistic politicians who
sell themselves as his humble servants on
election day, and to the capitalists, who
are his actual rulers every day.

In substituting their own feudal sys-
tem of land tenure for the socialistic
system of collective land ownership, the
invaders knew exactly what they
were doing. This fundamental change
was accomplished in the simplest and
most effective manner. The Irish chief
was made an Irish lord, subject to the
British Crown, from which he held his
title to the stolen land, and with which
he had to share the plunder of his dis-
possessed countrymen.

If inequality be once introduced, not
only the distance between the upper and
lower ranks of society will steadily in-
crease, but intermediary classes will
necessarily develop. The lord has his
minions, each of these has his favorites,
and so on. From top to bottom privi-
lege is the rule, varying in benefits ac-
cording to the station of the benefi-
ciaries.

In Ireland, as elsewhere, a middle-
class consequently grew up, subservient
first to the newly established aris-
tocracy. That part of it which did not
directly belong to the lord's household
as officers or servants, and which con-
sisted of favored tenants, thrifty mer-
chants and suchlike gentry, continued
to affect the most intense patriotism
and to profess the utmost sympathy for
the common people, at the expense of

whom men of that sort were, like the
lords themselves, building up their own
fortune.

But the time came when this class of
native Irish exploiters of the Irish work-
ing class, having gained all it could ex-
pect under the feudal system, and no
longer content to squeeze out of the
Irish laborer what was left of life-blood
in him by the land-owning aristocracy,
thirsted for more and resumed a rebel-
lious attitude. Its chief grievance had
long been that the Irish lord was an
"absentee," and its main objection was
not that he plundered his tenants too
much, but that the greater portion of
his plunder, sent in England, served
to make "Anglo-Saxon" instead of "Cel-
tic" millionaires—went to British in-
stead of Irish hands, and was there-
fore. Now the rise of British capital-
ism consequent upon war not less than
upon invention, like the rise of the
French bourgeoisie since the Revolution
of 1789, by exciting the envy of the Irish
middle-class, served it for desperate en-
terprise. Its aspiration was "national
independence," meaning thereby a gov-
ernment in its own hands, which it
could use untrammelled for the further-
ance of its capitalistic interests.

It dreamt of great mills, as in Lan-
cashire, and of great factories of all
sorts, where the Irish laborer, now
chiefly fed on pure air but still robust,
tall and strong if none too fat, would be
reduced into a puny operative by wage
starvation in a foul atmosphere. It
dreamt of great commerce, and of Irish
ships manned by ill-paid and ill-treated
Irish sailors, and of Irish ports rivaling
Liverpool in activity, wealth and mis-
ery. The only thing it did not dream
of was the restoration of the economic
institutions of Ireland in the amplified
form demanded by modern progress,
namely, the collective ownership of the
land and of all the machinery of pro-
duction.

Single-handed that class was of
course impotent against England. But
it relied upon the magic power of the
phrase, "National Independence," over
the enthusiastic minds and generous
hearts of its intended victims. It relied
upon the sturdy, courageous, self-sacri-
ficing Irish masses for energetic support
in any attempt to substitute for the vil-
lains rule of an alien government its
own domestic and still more villainous,
because hypocritical, despotism. Nor
was it, in this, presumptuous or over-
confident. It was merely crafty, Machi-
avellian, resting its expectation upon
the universal experience, that every-
where, from time immemorial, the
workingman had been the cat's paw of
the middle-class in all its schemes, econ-
omic, political and revolutionary. Not
until the light of Socialism illumines
his path can the poor man perceive the
historic fact of the class struggle. Not
until then can he comprehend that his
oppressed class has nothing whatever to
gain, even temporarily, by an alliance
with any of its oppressors and must
unite stubbornly, unflinchingly, upon
every field and on every occasion, fight
all the other classes. But the disinher-
ited son of Erin would, as yet, have none
of that light; he had been assiduously
taught by all those he trusted, by all
those he thought wiser than himself,
that the very name of Socialism was
abomination.

Moreover, the dispossessed Irishman,
rack-rented, or wage-slaving, had a
tradition; unfortunately an incomplete
one. He correctly traced his misery to
the British subjection of Ireland. Could
he free his country from the British
rule, he would, "therefore," as he saw
it, be again a free man, as happy as of
yore. But he had never been told, or
had long forgotten, what those institu-
tions were that made his ancestors free
and happy. Hence his mistake in ex-
pecting economic emancipation from
mere political autonomy, although by
looking a little not into the far away
past, but at things and conditions im-
mediately before his eyes, he could easily
have perceived his error. America,
for instance, is not subject to the rule
of Britannia; yet, in America as in Ire-
land, the Irish workingman is dispos-
sessed and enslaved. He must every
day sell his labor power, his muscle, his
skill, his time, his very life to a master;
or starve the following day.

For all those reasons any Irishman
who declared war to England—he that
fellow-countryman of his, like himself,
a poor laborer contributing to the en-
richment of idlers and sincere in his
love of the native tale, or, unlike him-
self, an idle skinner of labor contribut-
ing to his misery and speculating on
his patriotism—was in his estimation as
good a patriot as he. And so we saw,
in America, such "good patriots" as Wil-
liam R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant and
Thomas F. Gilroy carried on Irish should-
ers to the New York City Hall. A
Crocker, the greatest of his kind, be-
came the boss of Tammany Hall, made,
as such, a scandalous fortune and finally
attacked England with his race track
cavalry upon the British turf. Others,
imbued with the same spirit of middle-
class patriotism, were sent to Congress
to boycott British goods with a tariff
intended to foster "American" mono-
polies reeking indiscriminately with the
blood of Irish, British and other work-
ers, and in many of which British cap-
italists and British lords had invested
large sums of money. To the same sort
of solicitude for the Irish cause Presi-
dent McKinley, no doubt is largely in-
debted for his election, although his op-
ponent—a certain Bryan, whose name
is suggestive of his origin—came very
near the White House, for no other ap-
parent reason than that he preferred
an American silver cross to the tradi-
tional British gold cross for the cruci-
fixion of Labor. Numberless have been,
and are still, the instances of gross de-
ception thus practiced by political
schemers of high and low degree upon
their confiding fellow citizens of Irish
blood. And the swindle was not always
confined to the bamboozling of voters.
Throughout the States, Irish laborers
and servant girls were gracefully in-
vited to empty their pockets into the
middle-class fund raised "for the libera-
tion of Ireland"—that is for the perpe-
tual enslavement of Irish labor under

(Continued on Page 4)

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

COMRADES:—
The recent splendid demonstration of the progressive workers to protest
against the Hazleton massacre, manifested the fact that many of them have at
last been aroused to the seriousness of the situation, and to a consciousness of
their class interests.

The political situation in Greater New York proves sufficiently that the two
old parties dominated by capitalist interests are GOING THROUGH A PROCESS
OF DISINTEGRATION. The dash of contending interests, political and econ-
omic, must in the near future bring about their total dissolution.

The time is near at hand when the devoted workmen, who are now camp
followers of the two great capitalist parties, will flock to the standard of their
own party, the party of world-redeeming Socialism.

The duty of all progressive workers is clear. They must hasten this process
by all means in their power. The Socialist campaign must be resolutely pushed
forward. The conscience of the working class must be stirred to its inmost
depths.

For these reasons the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party,
Section Greater New York, has decided to hold a Parade and Demonstration to
conclude the present political campaign. You are therefore cordially invited
to send two delegates to a conference, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum,
64 East 4th street, on Sunday morning, October 10th, at 10 a. m., for the pur-
pose of organizing a monster demonstration and parade in Union Square on
Saturday evening, October 30.

For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

Its Emphatic Language Uttered in the
Mines.

At a Mass Meeting in Hollister, O., the
Subject of the Miners' Strike and of
the Culminating Tragedy is Discussed,
and Resolutions are Adopted Placing
the Blame Where it Belongs: at the
Door of the Capitalist Class, and of
its Political and Labor Fakir Outposts.
—Aid From New York Socialist Ac-
knowledgeed and Used, not to Pay
Fakirs' Salaries, but Support Miners' Children.

HOLLISTER, O., Sept. 20.—At a
largely attended mass meeting held
here under the auspices of the S. L. P.,
the following resolutions were presented
and adopted:

WHEREAS, The coal miners of the
several different States have been on
strike, trying to force from their em-
ployers, the coal operators, a small ad-
vance in the mining rate and a more
equitable differential between pick and
machine mining, and to gain some ben-
efit from improved, labor-saving ma-
chinery, to enable us to live more like
a free people should live, instead of in
lithralment. And seeing that the gen-
eral public is in close sympathy with
us, morally and financially, causes us
to believe that our condition is more
understood now than at any time in
the history of coal mining in this coun-
try, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That we, the citizens
of Hollister and vicinity, render our
sincere thanks to those who so nobly
responded to the cries of the famishing
little ones in the mining communities.

WHEREAS, Capitalism, through the
usurpation of the federal courts, has by
injunctions interspersed with the con-
stitutional rights of American citizen-
ship, by forcibly stopping free speech,
free assemblage and traveling public
highways, using the machinery of gov-
ernment, the Sheriffs and State mili-
tary to overawe, intimidate and shoot
down workmen, citizens of a sup-
posed free republic, whose only crime
being that of asking for conditions that
would enable them to live a little nearer
the standard of civilization, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (2) That we consider
the actions of those Federal officers to
be that of men who are using every
means to convert the United States into
an oligarchy and then extend that
powerful oligarchy to other lands when
they can.

WHEREAS, After due consideration
of the condition of the wage workers
it is evidently clear that these unnatu-
ral conditions are due in a great measure
to the working class being played upon
by labor fakirs, so-called labor leaders,
who elevate themselves at the expense
of the toilers, and then use their in-
fluence with capitalism for a political
job, or political pet, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (3) That we denounce
all labor fakirs in the strongest lan-
guage and hold them as being more
detestable to the workers than the
capitalist class.

WHEREAS, The great miners' strike
is about to collapse on account of con-
servatism, and our brothers being over-
awed and subjected to all kinds of tyr-
anny and oppression by coal operators
through their hired minions, the public
officials, showing beyond a doubt that
under the capitalist system all citizens
do not stand equal before the law, and
showing that it is useless for the work-
ing class to strike work so long as the
machinery of government is in the con-
trol of the capitalist class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (4) That we will use
every effort, legally, to place the people
in control and take out of the hands of
capitalism the machinery of government
and the facilities of production and dis-
tribution by concentrating our power at
the ballot box and substitute the co-
operative commonwealth for the pre-
sent planless system.

JAMES ROBINSON,
DAN W. WALLACE,
JOHN M. VAUGHN,
Committee on Resolutions.

Pursuant to the orders of the Ameri-
can Section of the Socialist Labor Party
of Gloucester, we, the committee, dis-
tributed 63 pairs of shoes to children
between the ages of six and thirteen
years, thinking that to buy and dis-
tribute shoes of the different sizes would
enable a few children in this community
to attend school, that could not other-
wise do so. The Section rendered a
vote of thanks to the Socialists of New
York for their liberal donation of \$50.

THE COMMITTEE.

The receipt of a sample copy of this
paper is an invitation to subscribe.

BRAVO,

Workers of Albany, N. Y., Fredericks-
burg, Va., Boston, Mass.!

Two Remarkable Scenes—In Albany,
the Molders Parade in and Around
their Shop to Ratify the S. L. P.
Ticket—In Fredericksburg, a Political
Convention of Workmen Spontane-
ously Endorses the S. L. P. Platform
and Candidates—Labor in Boston Vin-
dicates its Honor—Faneuil Hall Packed
by Class-Conscious Workmen, Strik-
ing Transparencies and Mottos, Tel-
ling Speeches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The morn-
ing after the holding of the Socialist
Labor Party Convention in this city a
scene was seen that may any day be ex-
pected to be seen throughout the land.
Then the various organizations of the
working class will at least have found
their common bottom, and, thus solidi-
fied, will sweep like an avalanche down
upon the capitalist class and wipe it
out at its stronghold, the ballot box.

On that morning, the molders em-
ployed by the Littlefield Stove Co.,
nearly all of whom, from the foreman
down, have, through the persistent agi-
tation of Comrade Alexander, become
aligned with the spirit of Socialism,
gathered together in the molding shop,
formed a line, and, with a "flask bot-
tom" painted red, for a banner, paraded
through the foundry, out into the yards,
around the buildings, down to the office
encircling that, and, cheering for the
S. L. P. with all the strength of their
lungs, then back to the molding shop
again, where some "flasks" were filled
up and stump speeches made till old
"Dinny" Littlefield (the head of the
concern) became nearly frantic, and in
that kind, gentle à la Carnegie cap-
ital-and-labor-are-twins style, so charac-
teristic of all deceers of labor, roared out
at the clerks, the foreman, and every
one he dared go near (what fear the
capitalists have whenever their wage
slaves give evidence of solidarity. How
they tremble! "What's the matter with
those damned hounds? Are they crazy?
Why the devil don't they go to work?"
Yes, why don't they? Crazy? Of
course they are! Nice capitalist.

But never mind! They are regaining
their senses fast, and, are going to work
with a will—with the S. L. P. to
abolish you, Mr. Littlefield, and your
class, the whole crew of labor skinn-
ers.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 28.—
THE PEOPLE and its readers may be
under the impression that Socialism is
in a state of quietude and that the agi-
tation has ceased in this locality. If so,
they may be quickly undeceived, as the
following may go to show:

As a result of agitation and discussion
on the part of a large number of the
employees of the Eagle Shoe Co., of
Fredericksburg, an independent labor
convention was called for the purpose
of nominating a workman for the
Legislature from this district. Work-
ingmen in the various industries of the
city have been duly notified of the place
and date of same, and all this outside
of the S. L. P. The Convention met at
the Sobriety Hall, Monday, September
27th, and was called to order by Mr.
Robert Perry, a tailor, who stated brief-
ly the object for which the Convention
was called together. Mr. Chas. Walker,
a shoe worker, was made permanent
chairman, and Mr. George Curtis, a
blacksmith, was made vice-chairman.
Mr. Jackson Ryan, a shoe cutter, was
made secretary, and the Convention,
which numbered some thirty odd work-
ingmen, got down to business as fol-
lows:

Preston Waller, a machinist, moved
that they nominate a candidate and
that all present pledge themselves to
work hard to secure his election. Rich-
ard T. Mills, a shoe laster, took the floor
and said in substance that he thought
some kind of a platform demanding
something substantial for the working
class should be adopted first of all. John
Roberts, another shoe laster, then
wanted to know what was the matter
with the Socialist Labor Party platform.
Mr. Mills replied that that platform, in
his opinion, was just and one that every
clear-headed workman should support,
and that if the S. L. P. had nominated
a candidate for the Legislature in this
district he should have voted for him.
Some one asked leave to have the plat-

form read. Comrade Maycumber (who
with Comrades Deshazzen and Dunn
were present as spectators) handed one
of the platforms of the S. L. P. of Vir-
ginia to the secretary of the Conven-
tion, who, upon request, read the same
at length. Mr. John Tyler, an eccentric
engineer, moved that the platform of
the S. L. P. of Virginia be endorsed by
the Convention, and that if the Conven-
tion nominated any candidate he should
be required to pledge himself to sup-
port the same. The motion was sec-
onded by R. Goldman, and a vote being
taken, after some discussion, was
adopted unanimously. Sam Chaffee
then surprised everybody by making a
ringing speech, lasting about ten min-
utes, in which he urged the Convention
to also endorse the candidates of the
S. L. P. of Virginia—for Governor, J. J.
Quantz; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. T.
Maycumber. His resolution, being sec-
onded by Edward Walter Moulder, was
adopted unanimously by the Conven-
tion.

Nominations for the Legislature be-
ing made the next order of business,
Henry A. Weight, a moulder, in a ring-
ing speech, named Richard T. Mills as
a workman fully class conscious, in full
sympathy with the aims of the S. L. P.
(as he was himself) and as fully capable
and to be relied upon to forward the
cause of the working class as laid down
in the platform of the S. L. P. of Vir-
ginia. The nomination being seconded
by several, on motion was made unani-
mously. The nominee, Richard T. Mills,
in a brief speech, accepted the nomina-
tion, stating his acceptance of the prin-
ciples of the S. L. P. and expressing his
intention to join the same at an early
date. Comrade R. T. Maycumber then
asked the privilege of the floor, which
was promptly granted. The comrade
then, in well-chosen words, congratu-
lated the Convention on the harmony
and wisdom of their proceedings, and
urged upon them the importance of
joining the organized proletariat of the
country—the S. L. P.; in conclusion, he
expressed the hope that before adjourn-
ing the Convention would take action
by adopting resolutions condemning the
Hazleton massacre. After some discus-
sion, the Convention adopted the fol-
lowing resolutions in relation to the
shooting of the striking miners near
Hazleton, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Certain striking work-
men (coal miners), unarmed and peace-
ful, while assembled on the public high-
way, on the march to Latimer, Pa., were
heartlessly shot down in cold blood, to
the number of over 20, by a sheriff's
posse.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, work-
ingmen of Fredericksburg, Va., in con-
vention assembled, recognize the fact
that the same treatment meted out to
the coal miners of Pennsylvania, has
also in the past been awarded to work-
men of Homestead, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.;
Chicago, Brooklyn, Tennessee, etc., etc.,
and may at any time in the future be
dealt out to us if we shall dare to stand
in the way of the capitalist class in our
own locality. And also recognizing the
fact that the capitalist class is able to
so treat the workers, only by their
being in complete control of the govern-
ment—national, State and municipal—
therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon our
fellow workmen throughout Virginia
and the other States of the Union, to
join with us in a mighty effort to
place in power politically that class-
conscious party which alone is pledged
to uphold and protect the working class
in its just demands—the S. L. P.—and
be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce the
shooting of the striking miners of Lu-
zerne County, Pa., as COLD-BLOODED,
HEARTLESS MURDER, committed
solely for the purpose of aweing into
absolute servitude the entire working
class of the United States, and be it
further

RESOLVED, That we express our
firm conviction that such actions only
serve to hasten the downfall of the cap-
italist system and the complete triumph
of the proletariat.

With three rousing cheers for the S.
L. P. the Convention broke up.

This movement being entirely outside
of the Section and yet plainly the result
of the agitation carried on by Freder-
icksburg comrades, is very gratifying
indeed and we look forward to the 2d
of next November with very hopeful
feelings, and in the meanwhile shall
continue to hammer away with the logic
of the S. L. P.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—"Socialists packed
Faneuil Hall to the doors."
"Faneuil Hall was none too large for
the Socialists' meeting last night."
"Faneuil Hall was the scene of the
gathering, and the Cradle of Liberty
was crowded last night."

So stated the head lines of three great
dailies of Boston the morning after our
demonstration of indignation at the
Latimer massacre, which was by far the
most successful meeting ever held in
Boston.

The demonstration began with a pro-
cession which marched from Castle
square to the hall with bands, banners,
mottos and torchlights.

The comrades from Lynn came with
their drum.

Lo, Boston's beautiful red banner was
conspicuous among the others—and to
think of it, the lovely blue banner of
the C. M. I. U., leading a large delega-
tion of cigarmakers! Torchlights gal-
lantly, at the last moment came Com-
rade Crossland and surprised us with a
generous supply of roman candles.

Some of the transparencies bore the
following mottoes:

The ballot the weapon—
Class consciousness the force.
Vote down the deputy sheriff's bullet
With the Socialist ballot.

The right of the freeman—
Trial by jury.
The might of the despot—
Rule by injunction.

Open foe—CAPITALISM.
Traitor—Labor Fakir.

(Continued on Page 4)

CLASS LINE.

Should the Robbed Hate the
Robbers?

FACT vs. SENTIMENTALISM.

Comrade Julian Pierce of Washington,
D. C., pointedly and fully answers
in the "Typographical Journal" for
Last Month a Question that Capital-
ists and Fakirs Alike Try to Distort
and Confuse for the Greater Glory of
Man-Eating Capitalism—The Classes
Exist and the Social Disorders are
Due to them.

A contributor to the Journal of Au-
gust 16, writes as follows:

"It will be a sorry day, indeed, if ever
a majority of the people accept the doc-
trine of hate, which is apparently
taught by the Socialist Labor Party at
all times and in all seasons."

After stating that I am now a mem-
ber of the party referred to, having
joined Washington Section since my
last communication appeared in the
Journal, let me ask this question:
Should the robbed hate the robber?
Should a class hate the class that robs
it?

When one man takes by force from
another something that other has pro-
duced, a robbery has been committed.
The man from whom that something is
taken has been robbed, and the man
who takes it is a robber.

When a class takes by force from
another class wealth that other class
has produced, a robbery has been com-
mitted. The class from which that
wealth is taken is a robbed class, and
the class that takes by force that wealth
is a robber class.

I have used the word "force." I do
not limit its application to physical
force. There are other kinds of force
just as effective for the desired end,
and much more subtle withal. To illus-
trate: I work in a factory. I produce
wealth to the value of \$5 in a day, and
am allowed to start home with it all
in my possession. On my way home I
am waylaid by a band of highwaymen,
who lay hands on me, overpower me,
and by PHYSICAL FORCE take from me
the whole mass of wealth. Then they
return to me one dollar, but not out of
 pity. They know that I must
live to work, and eat to live. If I
do not work, how will they get an op-
portunity to rob me of my wealth? It
is a matter of business with them, and
they return me one dollar out of the
six in order that I may buy with it food
to produce the labor power I must sell
on the morrow. Any one can see that
this is robbery, and if that band of
highwaymen and their descendants kept
it up on me and my children and my
children's children for three hundred
years, I imagine that, after a while, we
would begin to hold the marauders in
low esteem, at least.

But there is such a thing as ECO-
NOMIC FORCE—a force that men pos-
sess because of their control over the
means of production—tools, machinery,
land, etc.—that all other men must use
or perish from the face of the earth.
This possession of the means of produc-
tion is the economic force which the
capitalist class uses in the place of
physical force to perpetrate on the
wage earners a continuous robbery, be-
fore which the piracy and the brigand-
age of the middle ages pales into in-
significance.

To illustrate again: I produce in a
day in a factory wealth to the value
of \$5. That wealth is taken charge of
by the man who claims to own the fac-
tory. At night he returns to me in
wages the money form of one-sixth of
the value I have created. If I protest,
he tells me that he buys my labor
power, and that if I am not satisfied
with the "bargain," I need not produce
wealth in "his" factory any more. He
owns the machinery which I must use
to exercise my labor power productively,
and because he owns it, he can dic-
tate the terms on which I shall use
that machinery. This class, because it
owns the means of production, can and
does keep the working class in a slavery
that has greater horrors than ever fell
to the lot of the chattel slave. Who
ever heard of a chattel slave starving?
Who ever heard of a chattel slave freez-
ing to death? Who ever heard of a
chattel slave dying for want of medical
aid? And yet to-day we scarcely pick
up a paper without finding in it an ac-
count of some wretch having died for
want of food, or of some ragged little
boy having been found frozen, or of
some poor woman having died because
she did not possess the few cents neces-
sary to get a little medicine.

What is the condition of the ten thou-
sand unemployed printers to-day?
What is the condition of the Pennsylv-
ania miners to-day? What is the con-
dition of the entire working class to-
day? How many of us have a home
we can call our own beyond the end
of a week? How many of us have a
piece of land, or even a room, that be-
longs to us? How many of us have
anything of value more than will go
in a trunk? And yet we have produced
all the wealth there is in the country.
The palaces of Vanderbilt have been
built out of the wealth that he has ex-
ploited from us; and the most of us live
in rented hovels ourselves. The silks
of the Princess of Castellane have been
woven out of our blood, and we wear
shoddy ourselves. We do all the work
of the nation, produce all the wealth
of the nation, and the capitalist class
and its detestable minions have all the
leisure and the luxury; and still we are
expected to love them.

For three hundred years, ever since
the introduction of the capitalist sys-

(Continued on Page 4)

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 154 William Street, New York.
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1892 (Presidential).....	12,531
In 1896 (Presidential).....	31,167
In 1896 (Presidential).....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564

O, this life
Is nobler, than attending for a
cheek;
Richer, than doing nothing for a
bribe;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-
for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that make
them fine,
Yet keeps his book unread'd. No
life to ours.
Shakespeare.

Socialist Ticket in New York.

For Chief Justice of the Court of
Appeals:
THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York:
LUCIEN SANIEL.

For Comptroller:
PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council:
CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

A MASS MEETING OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE HALL OF COOPER UNION NEXT TUESDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 8 P. M. TURN OUT IN MASS.

THAT ROARING FARCE.

The George candidacy for Mayor has, since the original Knox plan went to pieces upon Tammany's stubborn refusal to nominate the latter, developed into a veritable clown episode in this year's municipal political drama of New York.

Directly and indirectly, the heads of the Platt Republican, Citizens' Union and Tammany machines, even their nominees, are all virtually partners in the trolley corporations of Brooklyn, and in large capitalist interests. Whichever wins, none loses: the success of one set of stock holders is the success of all, however hostile they might demean themselves on the stump. So far there would be nothing new in this campaign, at least no roaring farce episode. Where and when does that come in?

Though Tracy, Sheehan and Low are partners in Brooklyn trolleys, and in that way close friends, there is among them, as often among the closest of partners, some minor rivalries. Each has his own political pride, and seeks to satisfy it, all the more as he can do so without running any material risk. Hence, politically, a fierce fight has broken out among them, particularly between Platt and Seth Low. The pride of each is enlisted. They have insulted each other's organizations; their respective followers have pelted one another with abuse. It is not a matter of mere pride; that question is safe; it is a matter of personal pride with Low to beat Platt, and with Platt to beat Low. These are the conditions under which the roaring farce sprang up.

Platt, by far the shrewdest political manipulator, promptly hit upon a plan. It was to raise such a dust as to frighten Low's capitalist followers away. How Platt executed his plan earns for him the palm of political humbugging. With the assistance of Tom Johnson, a direct partner of Tracy's in the Brooklyn trolley business, the plan has been pushed through smoothly. George had become disengaged since Knox' failure, and he is the pensioner of Tom Johnson. Platt, Tracy and Johnson put their heads together. Net result—George was set up. Since then, hardly able to contain their laughter, the Platt papers have been printing columns upon columns of cock and bull stories about "landslides" for George, they packed with Republican office-holders the meeting at Cooper Union last Tuesday, they set in circulation the bizarre notions about George's "power to catch votes," while in fact his characteristic in that respect is an unrivaled power to lose votes. In short, no noise is spared to frighten the Low following with the notion that, if he does not withdraw, George will be elected, and as these gentlemen are not expected to know that George is perfectly "safe," being the lackey of Tom Johnson, the partner of Tracy & Co., their deception is expected to be complete.

Thus George is furnishing the clown episode to this year's political play. The false pretences of the several capitalist parties—Republican, Citizens' Union

and Tammany—in their efforts to again deceive the working class out of their votes is the tragic side of the play. At to enrage the serious, but hardly is one's indignation started when the hired clown George turns up, and, with the dust raised for him by Platt, forces a smile, a laugh, aye, a roar even from the most serious.

WELL DONE, SAN ANTONIO.

It is a historic fact of no slight significance, and one that we, therefore, hasten to record in this, the national organ of the S. L. P., that the first indignation meeting held in America against the Hazleton outrage was held by our forepost in the extreme South-West—Section San Antonio, Tex.; and that there the blame was first fixed where it belongs. As, through a miscarriage of the mail, the San Antonio meeting did not appear in these columns at the time, we here reproduce the clear-cut resolutions there adopted on the 13th of last month.

WHEREAS, In the progress of a brutally competitive system another great strike of labor against capital has been going on for several months in the coal producing States, and during the progress of said strike the attitude of capital has each day grown more arrogant and tyrannical, at last becoming so intolerable in the exercise of its murderous usurpation of popular rights that it behooves every lover of the liberties of men to voice their sentiments in unmistakable terms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section San Antonio Socialist Labor party in regular meeting assembled, that we condemn and denounce the shooting of the Hazleton miners as official murder of citizens peaceably engaged in the exercise of their rights;

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard the labor leaders as equally blameable and responsible for the murder of the miners by bidding them into an economic war in which they wage a hopeless contest against the capitalist classes which are sustained by the legislative, judiciary and executive branches of the government, behind all of which stands the military as the most subservient instrument of plutocracy.

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard such evils as arising out of non-political labor organizations, which give opportunity for the sale and delivery of the labor vote to their opponents by these same labor fakirs.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In commenting upon the progress made by the British Labor Congress, the London "Justice" remarks:

"This advance has been made in spite of all the efforts of reactionary leaders, party politicians, and antiquated prejudices; it assures us once more that all the forces of progress are, consciously or unconsciously, with the growing Social-Democracy, and that though we may as yet be alone in the van, all the battalions of labor are falling into line and will be entirely with us ere long."

The Independence, Kans., "Star and Kansan" says at last that which enables one to understand it. For several years its attitude upon Socialism was enigmatical. One day it declared itself a Socialist; the next it made utterances that proved the reverse. One day it printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and praised it to the skies; the next it announced its devotion to measures that fit in with Socialism as water fits with oil. And so on. Now, however, it says:

"Socialism won't come until it is lived; can't be voted into existence."

This tells the tale. To it Socialism is not a social system; it is an ethical theory. In other words, the "Star and Kansan" has not the remotest idea of what Socialism is. It does not know that Socialism means the collective ownership and operation of the national machinery of production, in other words, a social system under which the machinery of production, owned by the capitalist class, shall be owned by the working class. If the "Star and Kansan" knew that, it would realize that it is idiotic to claim that Socialism won't come until it is lived, and can't be voted into existence, as idiotic as it would have been to claim a hundred and odd years ago that freedom "must be lived," and could never come until lived!

The Chicago "Social Democrat" reproduces from THE PEOPLE, without credit, one of the chapters we have been reprinting from the pamphlets into which we reworked and adapted with additions and improvements for American use Kautsky's book the "Erfurter Programm." The "Social Democrat" publishes the matter as though it had it direct from Kautsky, or had itself made the translation and adaptation, although it took the matter literally from our columns—additions, improvements and adaptations and all.

We do not make mention of this to charge the "Social Democrat" with piracy. We mention the circumstance only as truthful chroniclers of the fact that for once there has appeared valuable educational matter in that paper's columns. If it now will drop the twaddle of the "man without a soul," the misleading stuff from its "Colonization Commission," the silly-shally of its "Rose Proletaire," the absurdities about "Socialism in Peru"—in short, ninety-nine hundredths of its stuff, and reprint instead matter from THE PEOPLE, since it evidently can't produce any educational matter of its own, then indeed will it be answering a purpose more useful than that of furnishing copy to printers.

If the San Francisco "New Charter" could have known in advance on Sep-

tember 22, that on October 4 Jerry Simpson would tender his services on the stump to the Tom Platt Republican stool pigeon Henry George, and that George would be bragging about this acquisition, our California friend could have added a much sharper point to the following squib:

"Jerry Simpson's perfidy has become so apparent that by a vote of 12 to 8 the County Central Committee of Harper County, Kansas, in its own district, refused to allow him to address the County Convention. The vote was taken after a hot debate between Jerry and Judge McKay, the latter proving his case. Jerry has never been anything but a cheap politician of the most selfish type, and at St. Louis last year was one of the most unscrupulous and cold-blooded of fusionists. The people are finding those fellows out one after another."

In a criticism of the New York Socialists and THE PEOPLE in particular, the San Francisco "Tageblatt" says:

"With regard to the attitude of the New Yorkers in matters of principle, in so far as represented by THE PEOPLE and the 'Volkszeitung,' there is nothing to criticize, unless one were to indulge in hair splitting and finessing. That attitude is on the whole exemplary. The clearness of the New Yorkers in questions of principle, and their loyalty and honesty toward our party principles evoke our unqualified respect. The writer of this critique need feel no shame at the admission, that since his joining the movement, he has learned much from the controversies carried on in THE PEOPLE and 'Volkszeitung' with kindred other Socialist papers, and he has thereby become clear upon many questions that hitherto he had devoted little thought to."

Having dropped, as appears from this passage, the superstition that characterizes a class of Germans, the superstition of whom that paper seems to be a type, to wit, that they have nothing to learn from non-Germans, we devoutly hope the San Francisco "Tageblatt" will now proceed to drop that other superstition which it still is a prey to, the superstition of imagining that they have the right divine to bestow gratuitous insults upon non-Germans, but the moment their own noses are held to the grindstone and ground flat, raise the cry of the "Holy of Holies" being assaulted. This superstition, like superstitions generally, revealed for a time in security. But the time has come when, like all other superstitions, it pumps up against uncomfortable facts; then the howling commences. Fortunately the superstition has smitten only a minority of Germans, but unfortunately that minority is quite tangible. The sooner it is dropped the better—for the superstitions.

The Johnston, R. L., "Beacon" comments on the rantings one hears nowadays from the camp of the "labor leaders" this wise:

"Some of those so-called labor leaders out West are indulging in pretty tall talk. 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' 'Meet force with force.' 'Apply the torch.' 'Let us rebel,' and such like sentences sound very well in the heat of the moment, but where were they, poor fools, when the Socialists, years ago, predicted just such a state of affairs? Were they out among their followers preparing them to meet the situation that now confronts them? No! They were about dilating on the oneness of the interests of capitalist and laborer, and telling their deluded followers how much their capitalist brothers loved them. Socialism was visionary, impractical, unreasonable. And now that the test has at last come these so-called leaders are the very first to throw common sense and reason overboard, and rant like fools and raving maniacs."

"Blessed are the union men, they are the salt of the earth, which keeps uncontaminated the pure principles of brotherly love, alive in the breast of their fellow toilers, and which, if allowed to die, would make us doubt the fatherhood of God."

Is this from a New Trade Unionist organ, an organ that indeed promotes the principles of brotherhood in the breast of the toilers by tutoring them that whatever trade they and others are in, and whether skilled or unskilled, and that wherever born, whether here, in Poland, Hungary, or elsewhere, they are brothers closely linked by the identical interests, the identical goal, and the identical mission? No! If ye have wonderment prepare to show it now. The passage is from the JOURNAL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, an organization whose president preaches race hatred, stupidly and perversely imputes the condition of the miners to "ignorant foreigners," and who thereby choruses the language of the capitalist press on the Hazleton butchery!

Truly "pure and simple" is the counterpart of the blaspheming parson, who, with the name of Christ on his lips, preaches the interests of the Pharisee. Truly "pure and simple" can not be crushed to dust too soon!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" returns with force to a point that can not be returned upon too forcibly or too often: "Guns are never turned against oppressors by the minions of the law, but always against the oppressed—those who do the world's work. It is because the oppressors craftily obtain power, and make, interpret and enforce laws to protect themselves and have an advantage over those whom they rob and exploit. When a Berkman assaults a Frick, a hue and cry is raised for vengeance; but when three score workmen are shot down like dogs there is general silence or half-hearted apology."

"So long as laboring people refuse to recognize that all should be for one and one for all, that they must secure politi-

cal power through an organized and conscious movement in order to turn guns and injunctions the other way, they must expect to remain targets for capitalist outrages. We have said this many times, and the Hazleton assassination bears out the statement."

The Chicago correspondent to the New York "Vorwaerts," German official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, makes this report of the recent "Labor" convention in his city:

"They were all there again. Even those were there who are always running down conventions and conferences, namely the 'Communist Anarchists,' who have so often maintained that no good can come from such things. Along with these there were Single Taxers, Individualists, Debiases, Corruptionists and Fakirs of all grades. Silver Democrats and Populists not excluded. This motley crew demeaned itself as though the time had come to hoist the world out of its joints. But the laboring mountain again brought forth only a ridiculous mouse. The world-convulsing deeds of the convention limit themselves to the adoption of a salmagundi of resolutions, mixed together somewhat in this wise: Postal Savings Banks, Single Tax, Nationalization of Railroads and Telegraphs, Referendum and Initiative, Free Silver, etc., etc."

"The proclamation of an emancipated society upon Anarchist-Communist basis was laid over for some other occasion."

EARNING THEIR PAY.

"Presidents" Gompers and Ratchford Throwing Dust Into Workers' Eyes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The A. F. of L. has just held in this city another of its bi-weekly exhibitions of talent— oratorical and otherwise, with the added attraction of M. Ratchford, of the miners, and a brother official of his, Mr. Cameron Miller.

Sammy, of course, led off in his usual inimitable style. His wallings about, practicability seem to be getting stale, though, as even the claqueurs forgot to applaud his sonorous thoughts and well rounded periods, and when he said that "from the time when I received the telegram announcing the beginning of the battle until the present, I never lost faith in the ultimate justice of the miners' cause," an audible titter broke loose. Sammy is certainly passé in this burgh.

Mr. Ratchford was the star of the evening. He is a beauty!

He started off by requesting us to remove from our minds every conclusion we had formed of the justice or injustice of the miners' cause, and to listen—judicially, I suppose—to what he would tell us of the "late suspension." After telling us about the hardships endured by the miners, he told us of "some of the CAUSES" of the conditions under which the miners live. To do so, it was necessary for him to carry us back to 1872; since which time, said he, there have been more people in this country than there were jobs. Therefore, one of the causes of poverty was immigration. Not the immigration of those who come here to "uphold OUR institutions, love OUR flag, and support OUR policies, but the immigration of those "who could not speak our language, and who came here but to get together enough in two or three years with which to go back to THEIR OWN country and live in retirement."

Mr. Ratchford, in a casual way, referred to the fact that coal was being superseded as a fuel by oil, gas, electricity and gasoline, and that, with the aid of machinery, the miners were now producing more coal than ever before. Yet the immigration of the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, was in fact THE cause of the miners' awful condition. As he did not speak in glowing terms of political action, but very highly of conservative action, along the old beaten and founded trade union lines, and as he also did not state how he would remedy the disease of immigration, it is fair to assume that he would have the miners unite, and then refuse to work with the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, I. e., refuse to work with themselves, which is strictly conservative, and pure and simple tactics. Mr. Ratchford also referred to the fact (?) that "the great middle class" was the power the workers must use, and to get the aid of that power trades unions must be conservative. "With justice and the middle class on our side we WILL win; without them we MUST lose," was one of his remarks. Mr. Ratchford, take him all in all, is either a great fool or a great knave. This part of his speech was virtually an endorsement of the Hazleton assassinations.

The first told us that the workers must not be radical, then that we must pursue "American methods;" as "American methods" are essentially radical and revolutionary, especially as regards political action, and as conservative trades union methods are British, not American, it is hard to make out what advice coincides with his assertion that "time and experience have shown that nothing can be gained by the worker through legislation."

As usual at these love feasts, the discordant note is heard. In this instance Mr. Cameron Miller was the author of it. After such leading lights as Mr. Duncan and Mr. Ratchford had told us that our misery was caused by ignorant foreigners, who could not even speak our tongue (whatever that may be) he had the gall to get up and give them the lie by stating that it was not the Pole, Slav or Italian who was backward in the strike, but the Englishman, Welshman, Irishman, Scotchman, and, last but not least, the American. Mr. Miller referred to the wonder which filled him while marching along the highway with seven or eight thousand Poles, Italians and Slavs, that such as those should be battling for the rights and liberties of Americans, while these same Americans, together with those who spoke our tongue, were "sulking at work in the mines." As Miller told his story, Gompers, Ratchford and the others hunk their heads and played with their gold watch-chains. It was another illustration of the lack of harmony in thought and utterance among the pure and simple. Another illustration of the fact that liars and fools should not allow children to talk. Mr. Miller deserved credit for saying what he did, but

seemed to be frightened at his own audacity, wore round to the usual foolishness of "conservatism," "practicability," etc., etc., and became, towards the end, Anarchistic in his contempt for political action, at which the fakirs straightened up and began to assume their usual asinine expression of holy imbecility.

The entire meeting was redolent of hopeless, agonizing helplessness. "If we had this," "If we had that," "organize," "unite"—in fact the same woe-begone, panic-struck air of degradation affected all those who spoke, and made the Socialist wonder what in thunder such things exist for, except as allies of and agents for capitalism in preaching fatalism; what in the name of sense are such cattle good for? This is a question hard to answer.

The amusing part of the performance to the Socialist was the awful warnings given the worker of Washington to beware of the "dreamer" and "enthusiast." Yet the fakirs are so ambiguous in their remarks concerning a remedy for the present unrest as to make one of their own followers exclaim: "What the h— DO they want us to do?"

Oh, the bum old ship is breaking up, And the rats are going daft, As the well-aimed guns of the Socialist Rake her fore and aft. Oh, her fakir captain is sorely tried, And knows not what to do, As the "unpractical" ram of the modern craft Cuts his old hooker in two.

ARTHUR KEEP.

THEE AND THINE.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by BYRON EFFORD, Beaumont, Mass.]

Nature does not produce on the one side owners of money or commodities, and on the other men possessing nothing but their own labor power.

KARL MARX.

Lo; the Socialist lads are waking, hear the chanting thousands-fold, Slaves of toil from chains are breaking, Labor power no more is sold.

Now no more to market child-ing, Creeps the serf at sound of bell, Naught expecting but a hiding, By his labor power to sell.

Out they come from hill and valley, speaking, thinking thoughts profound, All the wise world swells the rally conscious of the victors crowned.

Now no more in life's New Morning, Nourishment no man shall lack, Now no more the idler scorn-ing, Rides upon fair Labor's back.

Out they come from nooks and niches, hands of love, for thee and thine; Vast emporium of riches; crowns of olive, grapes of wine.

Now no more shall bought and buyer, To unnatural bases cling, For the minds of men are higher Than the merchandise they bring.

Out they march from slum and city, one grand forum of mankind; Casting down all shams of Pity, slaves Greed no more designed.

Now no more the indolent classes, Arrogate exclusive rights; Now no more the half-starved masses, Breed in anarchy of nights.

Out they come to take possession, in the ownership of lands; Legislate, without oppression unto their collective hands.

Now no more shall purple mantles, Stay the melody of years; Now no more shall saintly mandrills, Ape the form that manhood wears.

Out they come from exploitation, to a civilization NEW; Chanting songs in exultation of the deeds now they shall do.

Now, the leisure hours beguiling, Favorite themes of men divine; Now the plains lie sweet and smiling, Free this day, for thee and thine.

Benjamin Hanford's Tour Through the State.

October 8, 9, Albany.
October 10, 11, Troy.
October 12, Schenectady.
October 12, Amsterdam.
October 14, Gloversville.
October 15, Johnstown.
October 16, 17, Utica.
October 18, Oneida.
October 19, 20, Syracuse.
October 21, Auburn.
October 22, 23, Rochester.
October 24, Lockport.
October 25, 26, 27, Buffalo.
October 28, Henrieville.
October 30, Glens Falls.

S. L. P. Sections, Attention! Sections will please take notice that the Proceedings of the Ninth National Convention of the S. L. P. are now in print.

Sections as well as individual members should not fail to secure copies of the same, as it embodies a most important period of the party's history. There should be no Section in the country without having at least one or more copies in the archive for reference. The price is 10 cents per copy. It is a handsome pamphlet of 64 pages. Address all orders to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East 4th Street, New York City.

Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade J. Rummel, 310 15th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

Daily People Minor Fund.	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,532.73
On list No. 264.....	1.30
18th Assembly Dist. for tickets sold for Soc. Lit. Society.....	2.25
H. Lehman, N. Y. city.....	.50
Total.....	\$1,536.78

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.



UNDESIRABLE BROKERAGE.

Brother Jonathan—If I were a Socialist I would not make a fool of myself. Uncle Sam—In what way do they?

B. J.—Why, with your municipal campaign.

U. S.—Inasmuch?

B. J.—Will you tell me whether the gold standard can clean streets?

U. S.—I am free to say it can not.

B. J.—Or can the silver standard build bath houses?

U. S.—I don't know as it can.

B. J.—Or can protection carry away garbage?

U. S.—I don't think so.

B. J.—Or does free trade light street lamps?

U. S.—I don't think it has fire enough for that.

B. J.—You admit all that?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Now, then, are you Socialists not fools to talk upon such things in a municipal campaign?

U. S.—We don't. Your old parties do.

If there is any folly in doing that, they are the fools. We hammer on the wages issue.

B. J.—Well, the OLD parties do. But my party don't.

U. S.—And which is your party?

B. J.—The Seth Low party. We want clean streets, plenty of schools, etc. Those are municipal issues. Not the Socialist issues. What on earth have these municipal issues got to do with your wages system, and all that?

U. S.—Are the streets on Fifth avenue clean or are they not?

B. J.—They are.

U. S.—Why don't you walk on them?

B. J.—Why? Because as it is I have to rush out of bed to the factory. I get out of there late. And then I am hungry and want to go home.

U. S.—Why don't you walk on the clean Fifth avenue after you have had your supper?

B. J.—As though you didn't know! I must go to bed early or I am not fit to work the next morning, and then I would be discharged.

U. S.—Are all your children at school?

B. J.—Not one of the three.

U. S.—How old are they?

B. J.—The youngest ten, the oldest fourteen.

U. S.—Are there not plenty of schools for them?

B. J.—Schools enough.

U. S.—Why don't you send them there, or are they so clever?

B. J.—I don't send them to school because I can't afford it. If I had to support them, keep them in food and clothing, we none of us would have enough. Even so what we all make is not enough. Where would I be if they were not at work earning something?

U. S.—I don't need to go any further. We have clean streets on which you can't walk, schools to which you can't send your children, and all because your wages are so low and your hours so long that you can't afford it. Now, who is the fool, we Socialists who want the wages question settled so that we should be better off and enjoy the clean streets, schools and other good things, or you who can't enjoy the good things there are now to enjoy and want more good things—for others to enjoy? (And he pulls B. J.'s hat down over his ears.)

Brother Jonathan—Hooray for Henry George!

Uncle Sam—Why hooray?

B. J.—Because he promises to give us three-cent fares.

U. S.—Who is running George's campaign?

U. S.—Tom L. Johnson.

U. S.—What is his business?

B. J.—Among other things, he owns the Nassau trolley line in Brooklyn.

U. S.—Does he demand any fare?

B. J.—Why, certainly.

U. S.—How much?

B. J.—Five cents.

U. S.—Could he not, if he was devoted to three-cent fares, lower his fare to that?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Does he do it?

B. J. remains in deeper silence.

U. S.—Why don't he?

B. J.'s silence and motionlessness resembles that of a tombstone.

U. S.—Why don't he, answer?

B. J. begins to

If you hav'nt got a DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN Why Not Get It Now?

DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours. Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

On hand October 1 1897 167

Grand total 1,151
MORITZ RUTHER, Secy.,
M. H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Socialists of Boston will hold their first annual concert and ball at Arbellet Hall, Amory street, Jamaica Plain, Monday evening, October 11, 1897. The proceeds will be used for the pending campaign. All comrades and friends are requested to attend. Yours fraternally,
DAVID GOLDSTEIN,
Secy., City Committee.

New Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Section Dover held an open air meeting Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at which Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn, delivered an open air address to a large crowd of spectators. He opened at 7:45, and for the next hour expounded the doctrine of his party with telling effect. During his remarks the applause was frequent and hearty. His remarks were the cause of much discussion long after he had closed his address.

New Jersey.

PATERSON, Oct. 1.—The ticket in this city is:

For Sheriff:
WILLIAM GLANZ, Weaver.
For Senator:
JOHN C. DUFF, Insurance Agent.
For Assembly:
JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH, Weaver.
CHRISTIAN WESTERGAARD, Weaver.
HENRY PLATZ, Weaver.
JOHN C. CANNING, Weaver.

New York.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Socialists of this city and vicinity held their convention last night, made nominations and adopted a platform as follows:

Surrogate—Edward Reyher.
Sheriff—E. H. Ungleich.
County Clerk—Thomas Crimmins.
Coroner—Dr. Carl Schumacher.
Assembly—First District, E. A. Jendevine; Second District, Henry Waack; Third District, Herman P. Schultze; Fourth District, Edmund B. Schwartz.
Mayor—Erasmus Pellens.
Assessors—F. W. Roberts and Emil Kretschmer.
School Commissioners—C. H. Corregan, Everett L. Lake and Henry Harris for four years; Farrow Tyndall, Charles Voss, August Blume and Otto Koelling for two years.
Overseer of the Poor—Ermund L. Lake.

Second Ward—Alderman, John Massett; Supervisor, George Luttinger, Jr.; Constable, John W. Eller.

Fourth Ward—Alderman, Robert Bergeron; Supervisor, Jacob Lang; Constable, Valentine Wenzel.

Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Giblen.
Seventh Ward—Alderman, A. M. Holstein; Supervisor, J. G. Fredberg; Constable, Hirsch Exler.

Twelfth Ward—Alderman, William Hartman; Supervisor, Emil Schuttler; Constable, Joseph Berbethe.

Thirteenth Ward—Alderman, W. M. Gibbons; Supervisor, D. F. Gibson.

Fifteenth Ward—Alderman, C. A. Stannard; Supervisor, Patrick Walsh.

Sixteenth Ward—Alderman, J. Fred Schlett; Supervisor, G. W. Hornung.

Eighteenth Ward—Alderman, Francis J. Croghan.

Nineteenth Ward—Alderman, Fred Sander; Supervisor, Gabriel Docter; Constable, Isaac Coan.

The following declaration of principles was adopted:

The Socialists of Syracuse in municipal convention assembled, reaffirm allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

We hold that the cause of the economic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system the working class are compelled to work for wages. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. The result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down and starvation faces the working class, while an overabundance of wealth is in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they build palatial residences and live luxuriously, offering striking contrasts with the homes and life of the working class.

This surplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating industries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus displacing the ranks of the unemployed, increasing the competition among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power.

From this concentration of wealth the ranks of the propertyless are constantly being increased by the middle class, whose small business enterprises cannot withstand the economic pressure of the great manufacturing concerns and department stores. This middle class, seeing the development of trusts and monopolies which shows clearly the economic failure of small enterprises, organize, in nation and State, anti-trust and anti-department store associations and invoke the aid of government to suppress the more economical agencies. In municipalities they seek an administration of city affairs on a business basis. They claim that in city government national politics should not enter; that the political corruption so prevalent is due primarily to a system of party politics which places men in power who are incompetent to manage and who grant franchises to every corporation that seeks them. They say they will give a more economical government; one in which the same economy and efficiency in the management of every successful private enterprise will be observed.

The economy of private enterprise is

well known. It is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. It is to pay as low a price as possible for labor and sell the product at as high a price as it will bring. It is this economy of private enterprise that fills the factories with children and women, whose stunted growth and wan faces are a standing indictment of our competitive system, while sturdy men tramp our highways in vain search of work, and increases the great army of paupers, criminals, insane and prostitutes.

The application of business principles to city government does not in any way increase the wage-earning class. A decrease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition. That is a question which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the expenses of government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class.

The issue in this election and in all elections is a national one. It is the issue between the capitalist class and the working class—the fleecers and the fleeced. The workers should not allow their attention to be withdrawn from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters, which are echoed by political lackeys and labor fakirs.

We therefore call upon the wage-earners of the city of Syracuse and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before this people to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of capturing the public powers and administering the city government in the interest of the working class.

To ameliorate the condition of the working people of the city of Syracuse as far as possible under the capitalist system, we present the following:

1.—The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitution of the day-labor system, the union wage scale to prevail.

2.—The employment of the unemployed.

3.—The establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores and other agencies for the distribution of the necessities of life, to be sold to the people at actual cost.

4.—The establishment of a municipal hospital.

5.—An increase of school facilities commensurate with the present needs and future growth of the city, and strict enforcement of the compulsory education law. In cases where the poverty of the parents renders it necessary, the city shall extend aid to school children by means of meals and clothing, in such manner as not to impair the self-respect of the child.

6.—The municipal ownership of street railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all industries requiring municipal franchises, the same to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipal administration, the employees to elect their own superior officers, but no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Workingmen of Catskill, Green County, all those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last fall, take notice that a Section of the Socialist Labor party will be organized on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 2 p. m., at George H. Warner's office, Upper Main street, Catskill, N. Y. Any one who wishes to join should send in his name to D. Rudnick, Box 140, Catskill, at the earliest possible time.

ORGANIZER.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—When the din of this campaign shall have subsided, and the battle at the polls shall have been fought, Section Albany proposes being found with colors flying in the front line, ready for another engagement.

The enthusiasm of our comrades knows no abatement. We have placed the following ticket in the field:

For Sheriff:
AUGUST KESSLER.

For District Attorney:
HENRY VITALIUS.

For Coroner:
GEORGE ELZE.

For Member of Assembly:
1st District—Peter Donnelly.

2nd District—Richard G. Coon.

3rd District—J. E. Alexander.

4th District—William Garvie.

For Mayor:
GEORGE DU BOIS.

For Police Justice:
GEORGE STEVENSON.

For Judge of the City Court:
JOHN C. WIELAND.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—At the convention of the S. L. P. the following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor:
JOSEPH H. SWEENEY.

For Justice of the Peace:
DENNIS ENGEL.

Alderman—First Ward—Robert A. Fones.

For Supervisor—First Ward—Samuel Weiss.

Alderman—Second Ward—John J. Garvin.

Supervisor—Second Ward—James H. O'Neill.

Alderman—Fourth Ward—Morris J. Waldman.

Supervisor—Fourth Ward—Allan McGilvray.

Alderman—Fifth Ward—Fred S. Dirion.

Supervisor—Fifth Ward—Richard H. Lowe.

Alderman—Sixth Ward—Addison P. Tice.

Supervisor—Sixth Ward—Paul H. Garry.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.—I have to report a very successful mass meeting held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28. The audience was about 350. The speaker held his audience by sound Socialist argument. We had the help of eight pieces of the local brass band without money or price. There is no doubt that we shall meet more than triple our vote of a year ago.

W. D. McHEATH, Secy.

Ohio.
CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Our nomination papers obtained 11,696 signatures; needed 10,201. CHRISTIANSEN.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

United District Alliance of Greater New York.

At the joint meeting of the delegates of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 not having any delegates present, held last Saturday, W. L. Brower, of D. A. No. 49, was elected chairman; B. Korn, German Walters' Union No. 1, vice-chairman, Ernest Bohm, D. A. No. 1, secretary, and A. Waldinger, sergeant-at-arms.

The report of the Executive Committee showed "that a meeting of three delegates, each of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 being absent, had been held on Sept. 11. It was resolved to hold joint meetings of the D. A.'s of Greater New York every first Saturday of the month. A committee was to be elected by the joint meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws governing the Executive Committee and body. The dues should be \$1.80 per D. A."

The report was adopted with the addition that if the Executive Committee found it necessary it could call the D. A.'s together at any time.

These delegates were elected on the Committee on Constitution: A. Waldinger, Langhard and Amadi.

It was further resolved that every delegate should constitute himself or herself an agitator to further the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The circular of Typographical Union No. 7 was then read, and an animated discussion ensued, during which the record of this union was exposed and handled severely. The delegates were also informed how and why Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was organized and received a charter from the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

It was thereupon resolved to endorse the action of the G. E. B., and that the assembled D. A.'s of Greater New York promise to sustain Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 with all the power and means in their possession, and that, furthermore, every affiliated union or organization in a D. A. be held strictly to have printing done only in a shop controlled by the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83, which matter must also display the label of the S. T. & L. A. This was adopted unanimously.

After a debate it was resolved to invite Tom J. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., to come here and agitate in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The candidates of the S. L. P. were endorsed and adjournment taken until Nov. 6.

IRISHMEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

an Irish capitalist government; while their brothers and sisters in the old country, under the direction of middle-class leaders hardly less selfish and treacherous than their fellow politicians of America, were enduring in the same cause untold misery and persecution.

But every middle-class movement ends in a disgraceful compromise, which is heralded to the people by their "one thing at a time" betrayers as a "first victory." Of all the revolutionary Irish agitation a petty scheme of "Home Rule" was the final fruit, and even this proved an abortion.

A blisful abortion, for it is at last opening the eyes of the Irish masses, disgusted with the obvious incapacity, dishonesty, mutual jealousies and consequent incompetency of their would-be rulers, they begin to perceive that political or revolutionary action with a view to national independence can be fruitful of no benefit to them, until it contemplates the abolition of privilege, the restitution to the people, as a collective body, of all the means of production, and the public organization of industry on a national scale—in other words, the Irish Socialist Republic. To this great end the whole movement must be subordinated as a means.

It is, therefore, under the banner of International Socialism that the common people, the working class, the only patriotic element of Ireland is organizing for a gigantic struggle with the combined feudal and capitalist powers of England. Under no other banner can Ireland win her freedom; a true freedom, industrial as well as political. Under it, however, she will prove more than a match for her traditional foe. For in this conflict, unequal as it may seem from her previous efforts, she will not be hampered by "sympathy," "co-operation" and misleadership of her own middle-class; but she will be sustained by an invincible force, the force that has already broken down the giant Bismarck in Germany, sent likewise to retirement three prime ministers and a president of the French Republic, compelled the Belgian King to grant his poor subjects the rights of citizenship, frightened the Emperor of Austria into giving the tolling millions of different races and languages under his sway a representation in his parliament, driven out the Italian tyrant Crispi, challenged the vast standing armies of the Old World to put it down by the salutary fear it enjoined, more effectively preserved the peace of Europe than the mightiest of earthly powers could have done.

And now Ireland appeals to her American sons. Not for money contributions; not for arms; not for dynamite; not for volunteers; not yet for idle resolutions of sympathy; but for practical action in their adopted country, on the same lines and in the same cause of human freedom and progress.

FELLOW WAGE-WORKERS OF IRISH BLOOD!

Long enough you have been the tools of capitalist politicians. Long

enough you have allowed yourself to be divided against each other into "Republicans" and "Democrats" for the benefit of office-seekers and labor-skinners of every race and nationality, including your own. Your employment is every day becoming more uncertain. Your earnings are rapidly falling. Your misery is constantly increasing. Your hope of betterment is steadily fading away. Ill-treatment, starvation, despair, are driving most of you to a premature grave. You can bequeath to your children nothing but equal in wage-slavery. Join in a body the only party through which you can achieve your own industrial emancipation and thereby the emancipation of the Isle you justly hold dear—the Socialist Labor party!

Divided in error you have been powerless. United in truth you will be powerful. Your numbers are great; your enthusiasm, once aroused, is irresistible. By forming a solid phalanx in the grand army of Socialist liberators you can change the face of affairs in America; and the affairs of America to-day are the affairs of the world.

National Executive Committee.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,
184 William St., New York.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Fledged down to October 6th, 1897.

\$4,575.

The following amount have been paid down to October 6th, incl.:
Previously acknowledged \$2081.90
B. F. Reinard, City, \$10; Otto Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Sam Johnson, Trenton, N. J., \$2.
Total \$2089.90

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

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National Executive Committee.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,
184 William St., New York.

BRAVO!

(Continued from Page 1.)

Free Speech.
To keep our rights,
We must use our rights.

Workmen's tragedies:
Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Tennessee, Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazleton. Hopeless and helpless without class politics!!

Before Comrade David Goldstein called the meeting to order, the red banners, together with a national banner and the mottoes "was placed at the back of the stage with the noble pictures there.

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Singing Society sang "We Will Be Free" so well as to deserve every bit of the tremendous ovation they received.

Comrade Goldstein, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Comrade Florence Theobault, who did the work of the evening. He said in substance: "This meeting is held because the voice of labor has not yet been heard in Boston upon the murder of the Hazleton miners. It may be said that the Central Labor Union of Boston met for that purpose, but I ask you, was that meeting anything but a democratic rally? We are finding out that the C. L. U., supposed to be a representative of all parties, has sold itself to one of the old political parties. Politicians were on this platform where only labor men ought to have been. When we found this old hall, the Cradle of Liberty, prostituted to one of the capitalist parties we thought it was time we, of the trades unions, were doing something." (Applause.)

Comrade Joseph Malloney, of Lynn, the president of the Machinists' Union of that city, said: "The more profit the capitalist gets, the less wages the workman gets, and the more wages the workman gets, the less profits the capitalist gets. Two classes are to be damned—that greedy, grasping human ape, the cloak-covered, long-fingered, oily-tongued capitalists and the labor fakirs—who are hired to do their work for a miserable pittance and have no higher aspiration than a position on a Democratic committee as a juggler of cuspides. These are the men who put the lights out when the truth is to be told." This sally created a great shout by referring as it did to the meeting at which Comrade Avery was called upon from the floor so loud that the only way to prevent her speaking was to turn out the lights.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who was fined for speaking in the streets at Rosindale so recently, also spoke. She was warmly greeted.

She said the solidarity of the race is the watchword of the class-conscious Socialist. Enthusiasm, carried down to a scientific bed-rock, and made flesh at the ballot box, she went on to say, will attain the desired end. The potroom capitalist will vacate the premises when the military, who are workmen; when the police, who are workmen; make a coup d'etat and stand by the workmen when the workmen stand by themselves.

The speaking was closed by Assistant Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, who thought that the Latimer shooting was partly due to lack of organization.

J. H. Clohecy, of Lynn, offered the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Defenseless miners to the number of 24, on September 10, in Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, were shot before they were tried—shot before they were found guilty, and 40 more mortally wounded by Sheriff Martin and his hireling horde of deputies, and

"WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania sent its armed militia to repress the indignation of an outraged people, and to, even without the pretense of law, set at defiance the civil powers of the State by giving protection to the murderers—Martin and his posse—against indictment for man murder unprovoked, unjustifiable, and unparalleled in civil history, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, By the citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, that

we unqualifiedly protest against the usurpation by the military of the legislative and judicial power resulting in this murder by injunction, in repressing freedom of speech, in nullifying the right of peaceable assemblage, be it further

"RESOLVED, That the flame of the funeral torch of these martyrs of the capitalist system light our path by the way of the Socialist ballot to the co-operative commonwealth."

CLASS LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tem, this gang of bandits has been robbing us each day of all the wealth we have produced over and above enough to keep the breath of life in our bodies. For three hundred years they have driven our sons to crime and our daughters to prostitution. Are we justified in hating them? For three hundred years they have starved us to death—starved us to death in India, till the plains of that far-away land have been white with the bleaching bones of the dead proletariat; starved us to death in England, till the very air was fetid with the stench of the corpses of the working class; starved us to death in France, till men and women went about eating grass like the beasts of the field; and in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, we have recently seen our brothers and our sisters, by tens of thousands, living on the charity of the unions and in public soup houses. Are we justified in hating the class that thus oppresses us in every land beneath the sun? The contributor referred to at the beginning of this letter thinks not. The Socialists think we are. The contributor referred to thinks we should love these, our perpetual enemies. The Socialists think we should hate them with a hate so intense as to lead us to form ourselves into one mighty class-conscious workingman's party, get possession of every branch of the general government, and overthrow, by this power of the ballot, the accursed system of social organization these men have foisted upon us, and build in its place a social organization in which each able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and liberally educate every man, woman and child in the nation. The contributor thinks it will be bad for the working class when this change comes. The Socialists think it will be glorious for the working class.

As Socialists, we do hate the capitalist system of producing the necessities and comforts of life; we do hate the capitalists, and we hate all who consciously ally themselves with the capitalists.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalist system of production, because under it the great majority of the working class are as badly off as were the chattel slaves, and that system enables the capitalists and their parasites to rob us of three-fourths of the wealth we produce.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists, because the whole crowd is trying to perpetuate the capitalist system of production, and for no other reason than that it enables them to live in idleness and riotous luxury on the forced labor of others.

These things we hate. This is the "doctrine of hate taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons"—hated for the system and the men who compel those who produce the wealth to give it over to a few social brigands; hated for the system and the men who compel one class of millions to spend their lives in toil and destitution, while the other class of a few hundred thousand spend their lives in luxurious idleness; hated for injustice and oppression, wherever injustice and oppression rear their gorgon heads.

If such hatred is wrong, let us hasten the day when the working class shall be permeated with hatred. If such hatred is wrong, let those of us who are Socialists rejoice in being wrong-doers. If a party animated by such hatred is wrong, let those of us who belong to it congratulate ourselves on being enlisted in such a bad cause, and let us work all the more zealously to show those of our class yet looking for freedom under a system that is the legitimate father of our slavery that in our own loins we have the strength to free ourselves; that out of our own ranks must come the emancipators of the millions of our class, that the only way to economic freedom is the Socialist Labor Party.

JULIAN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzel's Hall, 315 Washington Street.

OCTOBER PROGRAMME.
Sunday, October 10th—"Deceptive Appearances," H. Simpson.

Sunday, October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party," J. Altman.

Sunday, October 24th—"Classes in Free America," Dr. C. L. Furman.

Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrows.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The Metal Spinner's of New York and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meetings at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trades and labor unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bosnian), 234 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 413 Fourth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 187 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 103 East 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
Secretary: HENRY ZINCE.

German Walters' Union of New York, Office: 88 Bowers, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1029, District 40, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 11 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, cor. Secy., Residence, 174 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITERKAMP.

Socialist Labor Club, S. L. P., 34th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 23 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and vicinity.

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